

## Shipping

**Steamers.**

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**FOR NAGASAKI AND KOBE.**

The Steamship  
*Chungking*,  
Captain WILKINS, will  
be despatched on **TUES-**  
**DAY**, the 11th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, September 6, 1894. 144

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

**FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.**  
(Taking through Cargo for BULU, MENALU  
and GORONTALO).

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Memnon*,  
Captain BRANNON, will be  
despatched at above on  
**WEDNESDAY**, the 12th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, September 7, 1894. 145  
**FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND**  
**HAMBURG.**  
(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers  
if sufficient inducement offers).

ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship  
*Hertha*,  
Capt. TH. HILDEBRAND

A detailed black and white illustration of a steamship, the Hertha, shown from a side profile. The ship has a single funnel with a dark top and a light-colored body, and a single smokestack. It is depicted on the water with a small wake.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to


HONGKONG, September 3, 1894. 14  
 SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.  
 FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.  
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to CONTINENTAL PORTS, GLASGOW.

**THE CO.'S STEAMSHIP**  
**TROCAS,**  
**CAPT. J. EDWARDS,** will  
be despatched as above  
on or about the 12th September.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1894. 135  
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE  
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).  
—  
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN,  
SUEZ, PORT SAID,

**TRIESTE.**  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to OAL  
CUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF,  
RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT  
and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

 Maria Valerio,  
Capt. G. COSTANZO, will  
be despatched as above  
on **THURSDAY**, the 13th Instant.  
Cargo will not be received on board after  
3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.

and Freight, apply to  
SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1894. 144

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Sailing Vessels

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The 100 A.T. British Ship  
*Biddon Hill*,  
shortly expected from SHANG-  
HAI, will load for the above

For Freight, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
 Hongkong, May 26, 1894. 92

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**FOR NEW YORK.**

 **George S. Horner,**  
**HEMSON, Master, will load her**  
**for the above Port, and will**  
**have quick despatch.**  
**For Freight, apply to**

Hongkong, August 20, 1894. 135

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The 100 A.T. British Barque  
*Silberhorn*,  
GIBBS, Master, will load here

For Freight, apply to  
**SHEWAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 16, 1894. 104

 The S/S A.T.T. American Ship  
Susquehanna  
will load for the above Port  
and have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, August 22, 1894.

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**Not Responsible for Debts.**

*Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor the Company*

any Debt contracted by the Officers & Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—  
 IYR, American ship, Capt. A. J. Lowell  
 —Shewan & Co.

JAPAN, Italian barque, Capt. Bartolomeo Guontavino.—Musso & Co.  
SILVERHORN, Brit. 4-masted ship, Cap. R. Gibbon.—Shewan & Co.







A Gazette Extraordinary was issued on Saturday giving the text of the neutrality proclamation issued by H. M. Government with reference to the China-Japan War.

At the Magistrate's today, before Comr. Hastings, Dennis Corcoran was fined \$1.00 for being drunk yesterday. He said he was a miner, and had left Calcutta on the 4th July by the Arratoon for Hongkong in hope of getting employment. Since then he has been in liquor or in goal nearly all the time. He was declared a 'rogue and vagabond' and ordered to be sent to the House of Detention on the expiry of his sentence.

Referring to the death of news about the China-Japan war, a private letter from Tokyo, of 2nd Sept., says:—The Japanese Government are very guarded in giving any news, and the Japanese and foreign papers know really very little of the operations which are going on. The foreign papers have copy from China papers, which are pretty much in the same position, and between their own imagination, hopes and 'banners,' give the public 'something' to read. I can't give you authentic news, but my own impression is that the Japanese will have the best of the business. They are better prepared, drilled, disciplined, clothed, fed, paid their wages regularly, good medical staff, and ambulance and transport train, and every man full of fight and patriotism; and the Chinese are not. And the Japanese will win against 'rabble and numbers.'

From another private letter, dated 7th inst., from Nagasaki, we quote:—We are just as thirsty for news as you are, without the opportunity of satisfying the craving. All reports are controlled by the Government, which so far has authenticated nothing while forbidding the press to publish anything to the discredit of Japan. The Chinese, through the Shanghai papers, continue to report victories, whereas the Japanese say little or nothing. The only definite news we have had here was the engagement at A-San, since which both sides are doing nothing but concentrating forces. Our news practically comes from Shanghai.

On the 30th ult., a Hangchow correspondent wrote as follows to the M.C. Daily News:—The great battle of the 2nd ult. would be extraordinary for July, but for the latter part of August and in the autumn (Chinese) it is marvellous. Thermometers which in ordinary years register 95°, 96°, 97°, in the same places and under the same circumstances, have today (the 30th) registered 100°, 101°, 102°. Of course the water in the canals, the ponds, the wells, the lake, and the river is very low, so we have not had a good rain since the first part of July. The long drought has produced a great deal of suffering, and many deaths. Many people stop work on account of the heat, and it is said that there is not a person in the city who has not broken out with the prickly heat. The scholars have been coming in to attend the examination to begin on the 1st of September, but it is estimated that only about half the usual number will come this year. Many of those who have come have died through exposure to the heat.

We regret that it is once more our sad duty to record the sudden death of another fellow-resident, in the person of Mr. Richard Phillips, who passed away very rapidly, but not altogether unexpectedly, about 6 p.m. on Thursday last (August 30), at his residence, No. 12, Oona, at the age of 51. Deceased, who was a man of exceedingly reticent and reserved disposition, came out to the East some twenty-five years ago, the last twelve of which were spent here in the position of chief clerk of the time of the late Mr. J. H. Gaskell, and of corresponding clerk in the firm of Messrs. Holmes, Ringer & Co. Previous to coming here he had been occupied for some time in Yokohama, in the firm of Hudson, Malcolm & Co., and also in Shanghai, in the firm of Drysdale, Ringer & Co. During this time, nothing is known of his career. Being a man of considerable experience and knowledge, he had many friends who will sincerely mourn his loss. He was also a man of long standing, and will not be forgotten elsewhere as such. He was not a man of robust health, and when he was taken ill with paralysis, a month ago, serious doubts were entertained for his recovery, which were eventually justified, but far more suddenly than was expected. At noon on the day he died he was fairly conscious, but during the afternoon he fell asleep and never awoke again. He was buried in the Urakami Cemetery the following evening, being followed to the grave by a large gathering of foreign and native friends. This, it may be interesting to note, is the first instance of the death of a foreigner connected with Messrs. H. R. & Co. since the inauguration of the firm, twenty-six years ago.—Nagasaki Express.

The Hyogo News says it is now generally conceded that Hongkong and the Straits are in the early future to receive whatever blessing may come in the train of a Japanese dollar, the practical equivalent of a Japanese yen. There have been innumerable suggestions, but as yet nothing is known of what design has been chosen. On the same subject the Daily Herald says:—It seems probable that the dollar will have the St. George and the Dragon on one side, and on the reverse the Royal Arms, surrounded by a wreath of the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock. The new British dollar will make the Straits independent of the Cebu Mint, which is to a great obstacle to private concerns, as it takes about five months to give returns for silver tendered for coinage. There is no doubt that this accounts, to a great extent, for the stringency of the money market in this, the action of the Mint must have considerable effect. Merchants are complaining of the rates of exchange, but after all money is only a commodity like other articles, and those who deal in it follow the example of other 'commodities,' and when supplies are short, and there is a strong demand, they put up the price. Fortunately when the new British dollar is coined it will be more easy to secure an uninterrupted supply than has hitherto been the case, as owing to Hongkong and Singapore being no longer dependent on Japan for the mass of their circulating medium, the strain on the resources of the Osaka Mint will be greatly relieved.

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.**  
The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at noon to-day, Mr. W. Parfitt presiding. There were also present Mr. Ho Tung (director), Mr. R. Lyall (secretary), Messrs. C. S. Taylor, J. H. Cox, Douglas Jones, Ruston Jones, G. T. Veitch, Kow Hong Take, W. H. Potts, J. O. Peter, W. H. Gaskell, J. R. Michael, and a number of Portuguese and Chinese shareholders.

The Secretary read the notice of meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts for the half-year ending 30th June have now been in your hands since Monday last, and I will therefore, with your permission, take them as read. The net profit of the Company, after deducting the very long interest charge for the six months of the year, has been poor for a concern with so much money locked up in it as has the Hongkong Hotel Co. It has certainly been an improvement on the profit for the same period last year, but that is not saying a great deal. The Directors have been and are still of opinion that many changes in the working of the business might be advantageously made with the object of increasing receipts and reducing expenditure, but in many cases they have not yet found it practicable to put their ideas to the test of trial. However, it would not serve any good purpose to go into details at a public meeting like this. I am of opinion that during the coming year arrangements might be made which might get some moderate return for the money they have invested in it. The whole of the interest charge, amounting to the large sum of \$16,640.00, has been debited to profit and loss account. The Praya Reclamation cost of \$760,000.00, it is hoped, will increase in value before very long. It represents the sum paid by the Hotel, being 25 per cent. of the estimated cost of the land to be reclaimed, with interest at 6 per cent. added, to 31st Dec, 1893. During the past half-year it has not been thought advisable to increase this asset by adding interest to it. It is satisfactory to note the increase in receipts from rents of shops and offices. I think a larger revenue may be expected from this source in the future, there being various parts of the building which might be let to tenants. The receipts for the two months of the half-year we are now passing through, July and August, have been very nearly the same as for the same two months of last year, with some reduction in expenditure. Before proposing the addition of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any question that may be asked.

Mr. J. H. Cox asked why the amount of \$1,000 on account of forfeited shares had been put to profit and loss account, instead of capital account.  
The Chairman explained that, as no scrip had been issued for the forfeited shares, on which calls remained unpaid, there could be no claim for dividend for anything else, and therefore the amount already paid on those shares was clear profit to the Company.

Mr. Cox said that in other companies such items were usually put to capital account all the same.  
The Chairman said it was better to make the capital account tally with the amount of scrip issued, and the \$1,000 would do to set off against depreciation of buildings. He was not further discussing the subject dropped. It was agreed that the sum granted on forfeited shares practically amounted to a reduction of capital.  
The Chairman announced that the two directors who had resigned by rotation were himself and Mr. Ho Tung. He offered himself for re-election.  
Mr. Taylor seconded.  
Mr. Gaskell proposed the re-election of Mr. Ho Tung.  
The Chairman—I think we should proceed with myself first.

Agreed.  
Mr. S. S. Benjamin seconded the re-election of Mr. Ho Tung.  
Agreed.

The Chairman—Mr. John Grant was invited to join the Board before we knew the time was going away to Australia. We thought he would be a useful man on the Board, and as he may come back soon, though I hope that he will not, for I hope that the mine he is managing will be a brilliant success—might be re-elected. He has been in the Board, and remains in it until his resignation is either confirmed or rejected by the shareholders.  
Mr. Ho Tung proposed that Mr. Grant's appointment be confirmed.  
Mr. Veitch opposed. He did not see the point of having an absentee director. There was no telling how long he would be away, and it was absolute nonsense to have a director in Australia all the time.  
Mr. Cox—He is not expected back for some months yet.

After a little discussion Mr. Ho Tung's motion for the confirmation of Mr. Grant's appointment found no second, and was therefore dropped.

Mr. Jones proposed the election of Mr. W. H. Potts and Mr. W. H. Gaskell as auditors.  
Mr. Veitch seconded.  
Mr. J. H. Cox and Mr. Ruston Jones also rose to second the motion.

Agreed.  
Mr. Jones—Mr. Chairman, as matters now stand, you and Mr. Ho Tung are the only directors we have.

The Chairman—Mr. Edward Osborne is in Europe, on leave, but is still a director. He is a most valuable man, a colleague that I hope I shall have to assist me as long as I remain here, both in taking the initiative and in thinking out things and seeing them carried out and carried through. The time that he devotes to Board meetings is nothing to the time he gives apart from them. I think the shareholders are most fortunate to have a man who for such slight remuneration gives so much of his time and such valuable assistance.

Mr. Jones—Is he likely to come back?  
The Chairman—Yes, in five months. At present his position on the Board is not before the meeting; he is not retiring, he remains a director.

After some further discussion, as to whether another director was not required, Mr. C. S. Taylor was elected, on the motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ho Tung, and supported by the Chairman.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Veitch both declined to serve. Mr. Parfitt and Mr. Ho Tung both said they would like to be relieved of their duties.

The Chairman—There is no more business before the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance.

The rainfall in the North of China and probably in Korea has been very heavy. On the 29th ult., a respectable Chinaman, who had just arrived at Tientsin, reports that for a distance of over 700 to the S.W., almost the entire country has been more or less flooded, and much damage done to the crops. He says the country is full of wild rumours regarding the expulsion of foreigners. There had not been time for the proclamations to reach inland cities, so the stories were augmented at every telling as they travelled inland.

**V. R. C. AQUATIC SPORTS.**  
The second half of the Victoria Recreation Club aquatic sports came off on Saturday evening. The attendance was nearly as good as on Friday, and the weather was good as usual. Details are appended:—  
Two lengths handicap—A. A. Alves, 1st; J. M. Carvalho, 2nd; M. A. Figueiredo, 3rd; J. A. S. Alves, 4th; Machado, P. A. White, G. P. Lammer, O. G. Klink.  
After half the journey, Figueiredo got the lead, but lost it again to Alves, and Carvalho also beat him for second place.  
Two lengths handicap for boys under 16 and over 12—J. Smith, 1st; F. Jorge, 2nd; A. E. Alves, 3rd; J. W. A. Schmidt, 4th; Carvalho, F. Jorge, J. A. Humphreys, L. Lammer, A. Ellis, A. Vespas.  
Header from high stage—J. A. Alves, 1st; P. Lammer, 2nd; J. Machado, 3rd; A. A. Alves, M. A. Figueiredo, F. E. White. Points were given for distance, form, entry, and recovery.  
Sword race, 500 yards—J. Carvalho, 1st; W. Stojan, J. A. Alves. The winner finished in 1 min. 10 sec.  
Consolation race, two lengths—F. Lammer, 1st; J. M. Figueiredo, 2nd; F. A. White, C. G. Klink.

A water polo contest was to have been held at the conclusion of Saturday's programme, but was postponed by the rain. The prizes at the Club Gymnasium on Thursday afternoon, the 13th.

**THE TYPHOON.**  
Several steamers arriving in Hongkong to-day report heavy weather outside, though nothing alarming, as will be seen from our shipping columns.

A junk was upset opposite the P. and O. office about 9 a.m. to-day when the squalls were unusually violent. No loss of life is reported.

The ferry launches found the new Praya Reclamation what useles in the storm to-day.

The following notes were issued by the Observatory:—  
On the 8th at 4.30 p.m., the depression is probably moving slowly towards N.W. On the 9th at 11.15 a.m., the depression appears to have but little motion at present but it is increasing in intensity. The barometer continues to fall on the S. and S.E. coast of China. The wind is strong, squally, with fair weather periods here. At 6.10 p.m., Black Storm Clouds hovered. On the 10th at 7.45 a.m., Gale from N.E. to E. expected in Hongkong. Gue first, one round. At 10.57 a.m., Typhoon S. of Hongkong, partly moving towards N.W. The barometer is almost steady, and there is no present indication of more wind than a strong gale here.

At 4.40 p.m., Typhoon S.E.W. of Hongkong moving towards Hainan. Barometer now rising here.

**PLAGUE RESTRICTIONS AT MACAO.**  
The following communication has been forwarded to us by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:—

H.B.M. Vice-Consulate,  
Macao, September 5th, 1894.  
Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that an official notification was issued this morning by His Excellency the Governor of Macao, whereby the proclamation of the 16th May, revoking the plague restrictions imposed on the 29th ult., is hereby annulled.

On account of the outbreak of the plague in Hongkong and Canton, certain restrictions were imposed upon all passengers arriving in this Colony from those two places, and that passengers now at liberty to arrive by rotation were now at liberty to arrive by the same means as before the issue of the proclamation.—I have &c.

(Signed) E. C. WERNER,  
H.B.M. Vice-Consul,  
Acting Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

**TELEGRAMS.**  
[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']  
(Via Southern Line.)  
LONDON, Sept. 7, 1894.

**THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.**  
The Japanese Government threatens to withdraw its promise not to molest Shanghai if work at the Kuangnan Arsenal is not suspended. This move is looked upon as a means for provoking British intervention. The Japanese have occupied, in force, a large island to the westward of Port Arthur to serve as a base of operations.

Marshal Yamagata has sailed from Japan to take command of the Japanese invading army, which will shortly number 100,000 men. It is believed an attack upon Peking is meditated.

**REMOVAL OF A COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.**  
Shanghai, Sept. 3.  
There was a rumour last night that a Commissioner of Customs had been murdered north of Tongking, and his wife and children abducted. The Chinese Customs have no married officers at Lungchow or Hongkong, and the fact that a Japanese force, which had landed in Society Bay, made a reconnaissance on Thursday last, but finding the landward defences, which have been recently improved by Major von Hanneken, too strong, retired without actually attacking.—Daily News.

**REBELLION IN SHANTUNG.**  
Shanghai, Sept. 1.  
A letter received here from one of the German Catholic Fathers in north Shantung, dated August 9th, says that a very dangerous rebellion has broken out in the northern part of that province and that the Imperial troops have been defeated. The country generally is in a very disturbed state and the lives of foreigners are in great danger. A few German officials have been obliged to abandon their stations within the past month.—Gazette.

Shortly before 6 a.m. on the 5th inst. the Kueilin, outward bound, ran into the Tsching which was alongside the N.Y.K. Wharf. The Tsching's broad gear was cut through, but her hull was not pierced. The colliding steamer, then backed out, stopped, and afterwards proceeded on her voyage.

**THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.**

**PRISONERS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.**

Fusan, August 28.  
In the skirmish at Chang-yon the other day between some Japanese mounted scouts and the Chinese troops, four Japanese were captured by the Chinese are reported afterwards to have been executed and their heads exposed at the roadside to the public gaze.

**A DISABLED JAPANESE OUTPOST.**  
Nagasaki, August 28.  
The Yuyegama has arrived here, and is reported to be damaged, but particulars are unobtainable. The dock is especially guarded.

**RUSSIAN TROOPS IN COREA.**  
Yokohama, Sept. 1.  
A correspondent of the Japanese native newspaper says that about 2,000 Russian troops employed in the construction of the Siberian railway have escaped and made their way into Korea, and that the Russian authorities applied to the Korean Government for their arrest. The Korean Government refused to give a satisfactory reply, and about 2,000 Russian troops crossed the border and entered Ham-Kiung-do, Korea, for the purpose of arresting the escaped convicts.

**JAPANESE LOOKING FORWARD.**  
Yokohama, Sept. 1.  
What would be the ultimate result of the advance of the Japanese army upon Peking? Would it lead to the downfall of the Manchu dynasty and to general anarchy throughout China? These are questions which are beginning to be asked by Japanese journalists. They are of far reaching importance, and have indicated their opinion on the subject in an unmistakable manner. The disruption of the Chinese Empire will be, says the Hoshi, a signal for the commencement of aggressive operations by Russia, England, and France. Such a spectacle must, by all means, be avoided, and the only way in which it can be avoided will be, to quote our contemporary, 'for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to extend his sovereign authority over China and save her people from servitude to European Powers.' The Chu-wai writes in the same strain, and remarks that the Chinese should themselves inaugurate of beginning a new career of progress as a united nation, it would then be time for Japan to enter on her career of continental conquest. The open avowal of such aggressive views, as already noticed, has excited the Japanese public mind, and second rate or third rate papers in Tokio.—Japan Mail.

**REPORTED DEFEAT OF JAPANESE.**  
Shanghai, Sept. 5.  
The Hupao has been shown a despatch from a reliable authority at Chemulpo to high officials now in Shanghai, announcing that the Chinese had inflicted a serious defeat on the Japanese at Songdo, which appears from the news in Captain Caradine's Corea to be the same place as Kailang mentioned in the war news we gave on the 29th ult. The news had been brought to Chemulpo by wounded Japanese on the 29th ult. Their report was that the Chinese had lost three thousand (Oriental loss round numbers) in killed and wounded.—Daily News.

**JAPANESE PLACED UNDER CHINESE JURISDICTION.**  
Shanghai, Sept. 3.  
We have been furnished by Mr. Jernigan, U.S. Consul-General at this port, with the information that, the Court of Japan claiming and exercising jurisdiction over Chinese residing in Japan, in accordance with a recent proclamation by the Emperor of Japan, the Chinese claim the same rights over Japanese in the north of China.

The United States Government has instructed its Consuls in China and Japan not to interfere, except with friendly offices, in the exercise of the jurisdiction thus claimed by the courts of those countries.

Acting under these instructions, the U.S. Consul-General at this port, delivered to the Consul of the United States at Peking, the Tootal, the two alleged Japanese spies lately arrested by the French Consul-General; this delivery took place outside of the Consession.

Our readers will remember that, when these two were arrested and handed over to Mr. Jernigan, he expressly disclaimed having jurisdiction over them, or having any power to hold them, but allowed them, at their special request, to remain in the Consulate until their case could be reported to his Government. He has now, however, sustained in his ruling by his Government, and as the Japanese had to be returned to the Chinese, the action of the U.S. Consul-General, in making the delivery outside of the Consession, was considered.—Mercury.

**THE EXPORT OF JAPANESE COAL.**  
PROPOSED EMBARGO.  
London, Aug. 28.—Lord Edmund Talbot, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, Conservative, has been elected for the Chichester Division of Sussex, to fill the vacant seat in the House of Commons, caused by the retirement of Lord W. or Gordon-Lennox, the late Conservative member.

London, Aug. 17.—Captain Richard W. White, now in command of the naval forces of Victoria, will be succeeded by Captain George Neville, who will leave Plymouth in January next.

**EXPANSION OF GOLD DISCOVERY.**  
Adelaide, Aug. 7.—A telegram from Esperance Bay states that the mail from Dundas brings news of a sensational find 18 miles north of Dundas. Lawrence Sinclair claims in and applied to the warden at Dundas for a 24-acre lease and a reward claim. Specimens brought in from 30oz. to 50oz. to the ton. Ramsay Brothers, late of Mount Barker, have also a splendid reef two miles east of Sinclair's. All the men have rushed from Dundas to the new find. There is very little water in the vicinity of Sinclair's find, and miners going there require condensers.

**BRITAIN AND JAPAN.**  
SUMMARY OF THE REVISED TREATY.  
The following summary of the revised treaty between Great Britain and Japan is taken from the Hyogo News:—  
Full liberty for the subjects of each country to travel, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the possessions and dominions of the other.  
Equality with native subjects, or most-favoured nation treatment, as to rights of possession, inheritance, and taxation.  
Liberty of residence and trade, and exemption from forced military or naval service, and from contributions in lieu of such services.  
Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the two Dominions.  
Disputes shall be settled by arbitration.  
Import and export duties shall not exceed those levied on goods from any other country, and prohibition of such import or export cannot be made.

Perfect equality in all points affecting shipping is aimed at between the two contracting parties. The coasting-trade in the two countries is excepted, save so far as other nations may have rights and privileges therein. Existing rights between the open ports are continued.

Patents, trade-marks, and designs are to be protected in both countries upon completion of prescribed formalities.

Foreign settlements are to be absorbed into the native municipal system; existing leases in perpetuity are then to be confirmed without new conditions made; lands granted for public purposes are to be maintained.

India, Australia, Canada, and the Cape are for the present excluded from the Treaty but can be brought in by notice within two years.

The Treaty supersedes all existing conventions and agreements, its consequences whereof all British Courts and all exceptional privileges appertaining to British jurisdiction cease and determine without notice.

The present Treaty shall not take effect until at least five years after its signature, not necessarily excluding one year's notice from the date it goes into operation. It may be annulled by one year's notice from either party after 11 years.

An annexed protocol gives an Import Tariff to come into force within one month after the exchange of the ratifications. Ad valorem duties as far as possible are to be made specific by a supplementary Convention to be made within six months. Auction prices as shown in the Customs returns for the past half year form the basis for such convention. Articles not specially enumerated are to come under the General Statutory Tariff of Japan.

The Passport system is to be extended for British subjects pending the opening of the country.

The Japanese Government undertakes to join the International Conventions for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright.

Cotton, Glass, Iron and Steel, Leather, Linen, Sugar, Silk, Wine, Woollens are among the chief articles enumerated. Import duties payable ad valorem under this Tariff shall be calculated on the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

**INTERVIEW WITH SIR ROBERT HART.**  
The following is a summary of an interview with Sir Robert Hart at Peking by the Graphic artist, Mr. Julius M. Price some time ago:—  
As we strolled up and down, smoking a cigarette before dinner in the dining room, Sir Robert said:—I could not help remarking to Sir Robert that life in Peking would not be as unpleasant if every European had such a delightful place to live in, and one so entirely isolated from the foul sights and smells of the semi-barbaric city outside.

'It is indeed so pleasant a retreat,' he replied, 'that I am almost tempted to leave it. Moreover, my work occupies so much of my time that when I have finished of an evening I have little inclination to leave my compound.' So I live here almost like a hermit every day in the week except Wednesday, when I receive my friends in an informal manner, as you have just seen.'

'But do you never take a holiday?' I naturally asked.  
'I have only had eighteen months' holiday since I joined the Chinese Customs service in 1859,' was his reply.

We dined peacefully in Oriental luxury, no less than eight men-servants waiting on us, for the high position Sir Robert holds in China forces him to keep up a style befitting his rank—so much so, that even when he is alone the same ceremony has to be observed as when there are guests present. Our talk, of course, reverted to China and Chinese affairs. I learned, to my astonishment, that although still in appearance what one would expect to see in a comparatively young man, Sir Robert had been in the country for nearly forty years, having joined Her Majesty's Consular service in Hongkong in 1854, just one year before reaching his majority.

In reply to my query as to how he came to attain the wonderfully influential position he now holds: 'Oh! it was simple enough,' he modestly replied; 'after I had been in the Consular service five years I was invited to join the Chinese Customs, and I accepted the position. I was then a comparatively young man, Sir Robert had been in the country for nearly forty years, having joined Her Majesty's Consular service in Hongkong in 1854, just one year before reaching his majority.'

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**NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**

**THE WAR IN COREA.**  
London, Aug. 14.—The British Government intends to propose to the Great Powers that the Japanese and Chinese troops should evacuate Korea, and that the country should be placed under international control. Russia is unlikely to agree to the proposal.

**IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.**  
London, Aug. 14.—At yesterday's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now sitting at Oxford, Lord Rayleigh announced, in the course of a speech, that he had discovered a new gas in the atmosphere.

**ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.**  
London, Aug. 16.—The Geographical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now sitting at Oxford, has adopted a resolution urging upon the Government the desirability of fitting out an expedition to explore the Antarctic.

**THE ENGLISH CHICKEN TEAM.**  
London, Aug. 16.—Brockwell, the Surrey peasant, who was invited by Mr. A. E. Stead to join the English cricket team to visit Australia at the end of the year, has accepted the invitation.

**ANGLO-FRENCH COLLISION IN WEST AFRICA.**  
London, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Edward Grey, P.M., declared that the French Government, in answer to a question, that no report had been obtained from France in connection with the collision between the British and French forces at Warina, in West Africa, in December last, it was impossible, he said, to settle the Anglo-French position at Warina without the appointment of a local commission.

The British troops, under Colonel Elliot, were in camp at Warina, in the Congo country, West Africa, on 23rd December last, when they were suddenly attacked early in the morning by a French party, under Lieutenant Maritz, from Port Farina, composed of 30 Senegalese sharpshooters and 1200 native auxiliaries, who were also operating against the Sofas. The British troops, though taken by surprise and greeted with a hail of fire, repelled vigorously. Their assailants were repelled, and the French commander, mortally wounded, was brought into the British camp, where he died a few hours later. He explained that in the moonlight he and his forces had taken the white camouflaged costume of the British officers for the dress of the Arab chiefs who were supposed to be commanding a force of Sofas. He also said native allies had assured him that the British were Sofas.

**THE ASSASSIN.**  
London, Aug. 15.—An explosion has taken place at the Post Office at New Cross, near London. It is believed to have been caused by an anarchist bomb. The police have seized an infernal machine at Rome. It is believed that the machine was intended to be used for the purpose of blowing up the residence of Signor Crispi, the Premier, in revenge for the fate of Cesare Sante, the assassin of President Carnot.

**THE FATE OF THE REVISED TENAN'S BILL.**  
London, Aug. 15.—The Irish Evicted Tenants Bill has been taken up by the House of Lords, the motion for the second reading being negatived by a majority of 219.

The result of the division was as follows:—Against the motion, 249; In favour, 50; Majority against the motion, 219.

Lord Rosebery advised the House of Lords, in its own interests, to walk warily over the proposed bill.

**ONE-SIDED ABSTENTION.**  
London, Aug. 15.—The Opposition members of the House of Commons who were opposed to the Irish Land Act Committee have resigned their positions on the committee, alleging that Mr. John M. J. Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is also a member of the committee, is acting in a one-sided manner.

**A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.**  
London, Aug. 15.—Lord Edmund Talbot, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, Conservative, has been elected for the Chichester Division of Sussex, to fill the vacant seat in the House of Commons, caused by the retirement of Lord W. or Gordon-Lennox, the late Conservative member.

**EXPANSION OF GOLD DISCOVERY.**  
Adelaide, Aug. 7.—A telegram from Esperance Bay states that the mail from Dundas brings news of a sensational find 18 miles north of Dundas. Lawrence Sinclair claims in and applied to the warden at Dundas for a 24-acre lease and a reward claim. Specimens brought in from 30oz. to 50oz. to the ton. Ramsay Brothers, late of Mount Barker, have also a splendid reef two miles east of Sinclair's. All the men have rushed from Dundas to the new find. There is very little water in the vicinity of Sinclair's find, and miners going there require condensers.

**BRITAIN AND JAPAN.**  
SUMMARY OF THE REVISED TREATY.  
The following summary of the revised treaty between Great Britain and Japan is taken from the Hyogo News:—  
Full liberty for the subjects of each country to travel, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the possessions and dominions of the other.  
Equality with native subjects, or most-favoured nation treatment, as to rights of possession, inheritance, and taxation.  
Liberty of residence and trade, and exemption from forced military or naval service, and from contributions in lieu of such services.  
Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the two Dominions.  
Disputes shall be settled by arbitration.  
Import and export duties shall not exceed those levied on goods from any other country, and prohibition of such import or export cannot be made.

Perfect equality in all points affecting shipping is aimed at between the two contracting parties. The coasting-trade in the two countries is excepted, save so far as other nations may have rights and privileges therein. Existing rights between the open ports are continued.

Patents, trade-marks, and designs are to be protected in both countries upon completion of prescribed formalities.

Foreign settlements are to be absorbed into the native municipal system; existing leases in perpetuity are then to be confirmed without new conditions made; lands granted for public purposes are to be maintained.

India, Australia, Canada, and the Cape are for the present excluded from the Treaty but can be brought in by notice within two years.

The Treaty supersedes all existing conventions and agreements, its consequences whereof all British Courts and all exceptional privileges appertaining to British jurisdiction cease and determine without notice.

The present Treaty shall not take effect until at least five years after its signature, not necessarily excluding one year's notice from the date it goes into operation. It may be annulled by one year's notice from either party after 11 years.

An annexed protocol gives an Import Tariff to come into force within one month after the exchange of the ratifications. Ad valorem duties as far as possible are to be made specific by a supplementary Convention to be made within six months. Auction prices as shown in the Customs returns for the past half year form the basis for such convention. Articles not specially enumerated are to come under the General Statutory Tariff of Japan.

The Passport system is to be extended for British subjects pending the opening of the country.

The Japanese Government undertakes to join the International Conventions for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright.

Cotton, Glass, Iron and Steel, Leather, Linen, Sugar, Silk, Wine, Woollens are among the chief articles enumerated. Import duties payable ad valorem under this Tariff shall be calculated on the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

**INTERVIEW WITH SIR ROBERT HART.**  
The following is a summary of an interview with Sir Robert Hart at Peking by the Graphic artist, Mr. Julius M. Price some time ago:—  
As we strolled up and down, smoking a cigarette before dinner in the dining room, Sir Robert said:—I could not help remarking to Sir Robert that life in Peking would not be as unpleasant if every European had such a delightful place to live in, and one so entirely isolated from the foul sights and smells of the semi-barbaric city outside.



## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID,  
MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,  
MARSEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;  
ALSO  
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th September,  
1894, at Noon, the Company's S.S.  
YARRA, Commanded by Master,  
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above place.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted  
in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the  
18th September, 1894. (Parcels are not to  
be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)

Outlets and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply to the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1894 1442

## U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via  
Nagasaki, Kobe,  
Inland Sea, Yoko-  
hama & Honolulu) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19,  
at 1 p.m.

China (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yoko-  
hama & Honolulu) TUESDAY, Sept. 2,  
at 1 p.m.

Peru (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yoko-  
hama & Honolulu) SATURDAY, Oct. 20,  
at 1 p.m.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF  
PEKING, will be despatched for  
SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI,  
KOBÉ, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND  
HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, 19th  
September, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers  
and Freight for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the  
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at  
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed  
to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the  
principal cities of the United States  
Canada. Rates may be obtained on applica-  
tion.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO  
EUROPE have the choice of the Overland  
Rail routes from San Francisco, including  
the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL  
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER  
AND RIO GRANDE AND NORTHERN  
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANA-  
DIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment  
of \$10.00 Gold in addition to the regular  
tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVER-  
LAND CITIES in the United States have  
between San Francisco and Chicago, the  
option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC,  
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC,  
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and other  
direct connecting Railways, and from Chi-  
cago to destination, the choice of direct  
lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be  
had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted  
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,  
and to European officials in service of China  
and Japan, and to Government officials and  
their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama, and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States, via  
Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad,  
Central and South America, by the Com-  
pany's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4  
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel  
Packages will be received at the office until  
5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
destined to points beyond San Francisco  
in the United States, should be sent to the  
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,  
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San  
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 29, 1894. 1400

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Tacoma..... Tuesday Sept. 25.

Sichuan..... Tuesday October 16.

Victoria..... Tuesday November 6.

Tacoma..... Tuesday December 11.

Sichuan..... Tuesday Jan. 1/95.

THE Steamship TACOMA, Captain  
VICTOR PARKER, sailing at Noon, on  
TUESDAY, 25th September, will proceed to  
VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA via  
SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBÉ and  
YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,  
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and  
United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United  
States Ports should be in quadruplicate;  
and one copy must be sent forward by the  
steamer to the care of The Freight Agent  
Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with  
address marked in full by 5 p.m., on the  
day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or  
Freight, apply to

DODWELL, GARRETT & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 29, 1894. 1397

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA-  
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTIN-  
ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship ROHILLA, Captain G.  
C. HENNING, R.N.R., carrying Her  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
Port for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 13th  
September, at Noon, taking Passengers and  
Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer  
connects at Bombay with the SUTLEY,  
which Vessel takes on her Cargo for  
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving  
that port on the 6th OCTOBER, 1894.)

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,  
and Tea for London (under arrangement)  
will be transhipped at Colombo into a  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will  
be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office  
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The  
contents and value of all packages are  
required.

For further particulars, apply to  
H. H. JOSEPH,  
Superintendent.

H. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, September 4, 1894 1415

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA & BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL  
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through bills  
of Lading for the principal ports in  
RUSSIA.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th day of Septem-  
ber, 1894, at 3 p.m., the Company's  
Steamship OETA, Captain B. BLANK,  
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above place, calling at Naples and Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till  
Noon, Monday, the 17th Instant.  
Cargo and Specie will be received on  
board until Noon on Tuesday, the 18th  
Inst., and Parcels will be received at the  
Agency's Office until 3 p.m. on MONDAY,  
the 17th Inst. Contents of Packages are  
required. No Parcel Receipts will be  
signed at less than \$2, and Parcels should  
not exceed Two Feet Cubic in measure-  
ment.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation  
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Lines can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, September 8, 1894. 1453

## Intimations.

UP THE YANGTSE,

BY  
E. H. PARKER,  
with  
SKETCH MAPS.

PRICE, . . . . . \$1.50.

CONTENTS:  
The Yangtze Gorges and Rapids in Hu-  
pei. The Rapids of the Upper Yangtze.  
The 'Vada-mecum' of the Traveller  
through the Gorges of the Great River  
Special Observations.  
A Journey in North Szechuan.  
Nan-chuan and the Kung-t'an River.  
Up the Kiang River.  
The Great Salt Wells.  
North Kwei Chou.  
The Wilds of Hu-pei.  
Szechuan Plants.

Orders for Copies will be received by  
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

THE pure Essence of Santal  
obtained by Midy's process from  
the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY is entirely differ-  
ent from the Santal oil of the Indian Bazar,  
is superior to Copaliba, Cubeba,  
or injections, and free from all bad  
smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all de-  
rangements of the urinary organs in either sex  
in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained  
in capsules, each of which  
contains a small round  
capsule, each of which  
bears the name  
in black letters, without  
which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all  
All other Capsules or mixtures  
contain impurities, resin, oils,  
&c., and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all  
medicine dealers throughout the  
world.

Paris: 3, Rue Vivienne, 3.

For Sale by A. WATSON & Co., Chemists.

THE CHINA MAIL.

FOR SALE.

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FOR SALE.

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## Intimations.

## PUBLICATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

CHINA REVIEW—published once in  
Two Months.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every  
Weekly Mail.

CHINA MAIL—Every Day.

Orders for Printing and Book-binding  
promptly executed at MODERATE CHARGES.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,  
5, Wyndham Street (behind the Club.)

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR  
CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would  
be materially aided by the SPENATE of the  
COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE  
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes).  
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the  
Student's Reading Room and Library.

Address to  
JOHN C. THOMSON,  
Hon. Sec. to the College,  
Hongkong, February 25, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.

SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,  
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN—Comdr. G. A. LEE, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.  
EMPRESS OF CHINA—Comdr. R. ARCHIBALD, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 31st October.  
EMPRESS OF INDIA—Comdr. O. P. MARSHALL, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov.

The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF  
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.)  
in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-  
CONTINENTAL LINES of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there  
daily and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC  
WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New  
York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and  
the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,  
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of  
China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney  
Australia via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits,  
Good for 9 months \$100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL  
STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS  
TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award  
for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT  
MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and  
operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
PRINCE STREET. 1440

Hongkong, September 5, 1894.

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.—SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

Stocks.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Cor., 80,000 \$ 120 all 92 1/2 prem.

New Issue, 100,000 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

Bank of China, Japan and Straits, 99,875 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

Bank of China, Ltd., 100,000 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100,000 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

Union Insurance Co., Ltd., 100,000 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd., 100,000 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

Shanghai Insurance Co., Ltd., 100,000 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

Shanghai Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., 100,000 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

Shanghai Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100,000 \$ 100 all 1 1/2 nom.

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